

Novel Binderjet Additive HXs A Pathway to 5¢/kWh CSP

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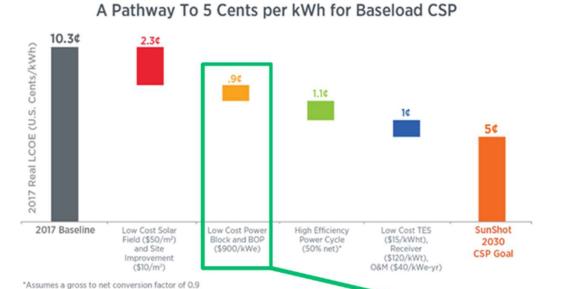
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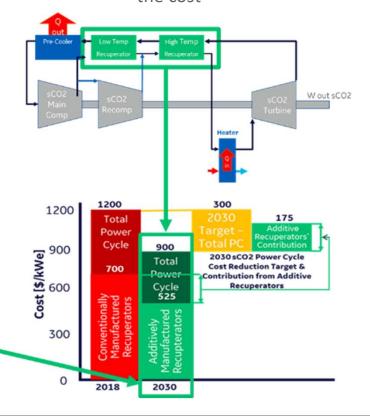


Heat Exchangers: CSP Power Cycle Cost Driver

sCO2 Recompression Cycle: Recuperators dominate the cost







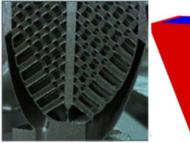


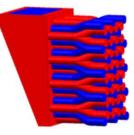
Complex Design: A Challenge for Binderjet

Planar Trifurcating HX core geometry

From Planar to curved Unit Cell: reduces stress >50%

Multiple small internal passages & powder removal









Trifurcating flow channels

Boundary layer resets at every 1-3 D_h **3x** HTC laminar flow **1.2-1.3x** HTC turbulent flow

Massively parallel flow paths

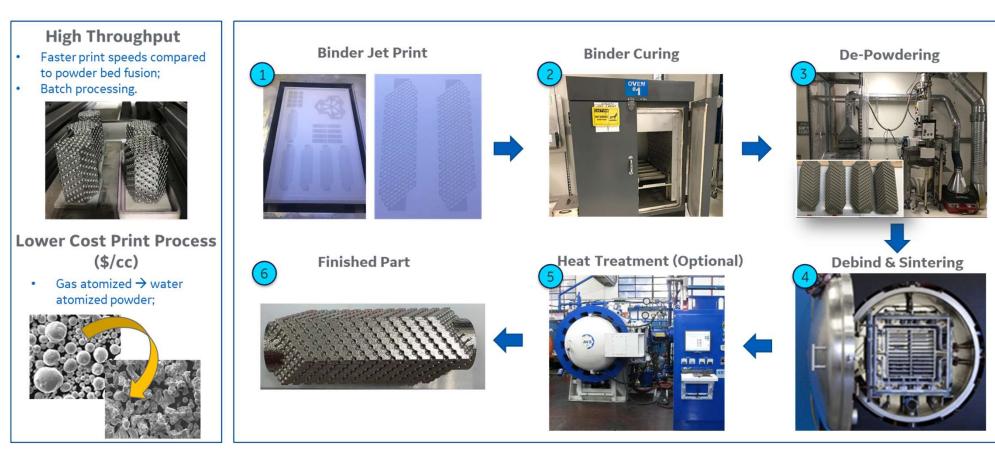
Core geometry extends into manifold







Binderjet Process & Advantages





Builds demonstrate control and high quality

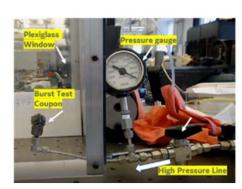
Dimensional control

Width Measurement (mm) Mean = 0.751 mm 42.00 41.8 mm 10 41.00 39.0 mm Frequency 40.00 39.00 39.08 95% CI 38.92 Upper Bound Lower Bound = 0.800 mm = 0.703 mm38.00 -2.8mm # 37.00 36.2 mm 36.00 Wall Thickness (mm)

- At 0.75 mm, wall thickness within target range of ± 0.2mm
- Hole diameters within ± 0.25 mm
- Overall dimensions within target within ± 5 mm

Burst pressure



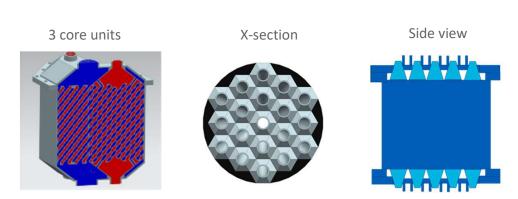


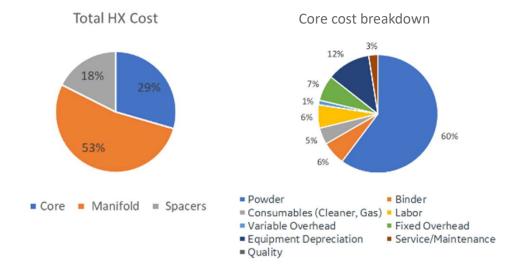
- Core sections subjected to high pressure on one side
- Successful demo of pressure sustainability @ 10,000 psi



Modular HX Concept & Cost Breakdown

Concept for Full Size Heat Exchanger Binderjet HX Cores Combined into Modular Units

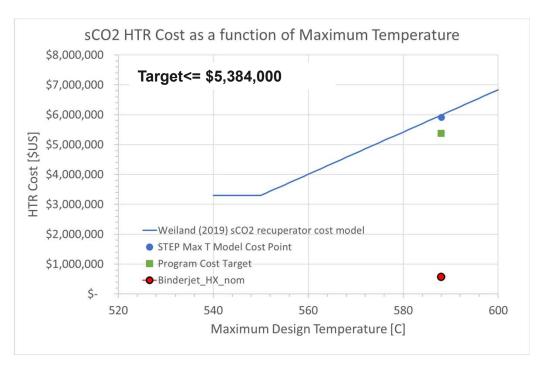




Powder cost is a significant cost driver



Cost Target < 90% Weiland Model



Cost estimates well within target

Estimate does not include assembly and inspection but have significant margin

Additional cost reduction potential

HX core size & build orientation Modular HX design Power cost etc.



Summary

- CSP sCO2 Power Cycle Cost is limited by Recuperator Cost
- Binderjet Technology with High Throughput and Low Cost
- Complex Core Geometry Successful builds using Binderjet demonstrated within targets and tolerances
- HX cost within targets with potential for additional reduction

